

058
C57

VOLUME 72 NUMBER 28

MARCH 14, 1914

PRICE 5 CENTS

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



THE GOLDEN MEDITERRANEAN

MAR 16 1914
UNIV. OF MICH.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A-WEEKLY-NEWSMAGAZINE

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution, A System of Popular Education. Published Every Saturday.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 5c.

Foreign postage per year 65c; to Canada, 52c, free to Mexico, Cuba, American possessions and Shanghai, China.

Entered June 3, 1913, at the postoffice at Chautauqua, N. Y., as second class matter, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

CONTENTS, MARCH 14, 1914

Highways and Byways	547
Renewal of Arbitration Treaties; Why Some Children Left School; Unemployment as a National Problem; A Homecraft Course; The Panama Canal Controversy Again; Motion Pictures in Churches; Schools of Journalism; "Peace" Prizes; Accidents in Industry and Their Cost.	
Latin Life Exhibit at Washington University	551
Illustrated Euphrosine Hazelton.	
Program Making	552
Thomas Bailey Lovell.	
Warren E. Mosher and the Chautauqua Idea.	554
Illustrated S. J. Baird.	
A Group of Art Collections	554
Apollo's Oracle. Illustrated.....	555
C. L. Babcock.	
C. L. S. C. Round Table. Illustrated.....	556
Talk about Books	557
Personalia	558
Highways Club	558

CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION
FRANK CHAPIN BRAV, Managing Editor

Chautauqua, N. Y.

N. Y. Office: 23 Union Sq. Chicago Office: 801 Fine Arts Bldg.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

A SYSTEM OF POPULAR EDUCATION

FOUNDED IN 1874

BY LEWIS MILLER AND JOHN H. VINCENT

Chancellor, John H. Vincent. President, George E. Vincent. Director, Arthur E. Bestor.

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

Lyman Abbott, Editor "The Outlook," New York.
Jane Addams, Hull-House, Chicago.
John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.
Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University.
E. B. Bryan, President Colgate University.
Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin.
W. H. P. Faunce, President Brown University.
J. M. Gibson, London, England.
Frank W. Gunsaulus, Pres. Armour Institute, Chicago.
G. Stanley Hall, President Clark University.
Jesse L. Hurlbut, Newark, New Jersey.
Henry E. Legler, Librarian Chicago Public Library.
F. G. Peabody, Harvard University.
George Adam Smith, Prin. Aberdeen Univ., Scotland.
Charles Dean Williams, P. E. Bishop of Michigan.

BRANCHES OF THE CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM

1. Summer Assembly—8 weeks—July and August.
 2. Summer Schools—6 weeks—July and August.
 3. Home Reading—throughout the year.
- General Offices: Chautauqua, New York; New York Office, 23 Union Square; Chicago Office, 801 Fine Arts Building.

Editor's Desk

Readers of the Chautauqua Course find the background of one "Classical" year in four exceedingly suggestive, possibly because it is not easily obtained elsewhere nowadays. From the provincial habit of thinking of classic lands as dead lands, the recent Balkan Wars have awakened many people. Strikingly apropos is the following news item from the last issue of the London (Weekly) "Times," on

THE REMAKING OF ATHENS

Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, Hon. A.R.I.B.A. (Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects), and Special Lecturer in Landscape Design at the University of Liverpool, has been commissioned, on the personal recommendation of the King and Queen of the Hellenes, to prepare comprehensive plans for the extension, re-modelling, and beautification of the city of Athens.

The capital of the Hellenic kingdom is growing in population at a rapid rate, and the replanning will make allowance for any extension of the city's boundaries which is likely to be needed during the next half-century. In Mr. Mawson's plans provisions will be made for a great new railway station to supersede all the existing termini, and also for the new Law Courts and other official buildings, new hotels, new boulevards, including a broad avenue from the city to the Piraeus, and a complete park and playground system. New water-works are also contemplated, while the replanning will also have to take into account a rehousing scheme, which will be rendered necessary by the clearing away of the hovels which have accumulated in the course of time around the base of the Acropolis. In view of his task Mr. Mawson, during his recent stay in Athens, went over the whole city with the King and Queen, the Mayor and officials, while he also had the benefit of conferring with the archaeologists connected with the British and German Schools in Athens.

Mr. Mawson has for some time been engaged upon the replanning and extension of the Royal Gardens in Athens, and the planning of the Royal Burying Ground at Tatoi, a few miles from the city. He is also preparing a similar scheme for Corfu. * * *

NOTICE.—Volume 72 of *The Chautauquan*, which began with the issue of September 6, will include all the issues up to that of May 30, 1914, inclusive. This volume, therefore, will cover the 9 months of the C. L. S. C. classical reading year.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN A-WEEKLY-NEWSMAGAZINE

Vol. 72 No. 28

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914

Price 5 cents

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

Renewal of Arbitration Treaties

At last the United States Senate has ratified the arbitration treaties that expired by limitation last year and the renewal of which should have been regarded everywhere as a foregone conclusion. Eight treaties were ratified on February 21, including those with England and Japan. Seventeen other such treaties are pending, but the fight is won, and it is generally understood that no further obstruction or opposition will be attempted.

The treaties are limited in scope, and are to be carefully distinguished from the Bryan sober-second-thought treaties, as they have been called, which provide for the investigation of all controversies and for the reasonable delay and calm consideration that almost invariably lead to honorable and satisfactory settlements. There was no new departure of any kind in the arbitration treaties that had to wait so long for ratification. They are identical, and here is the essential article in all of them:

Differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of the 29th of July, 1899; provided, however, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States and do not concern the interests of third parties.

Why, then, was ratification of the treaties stubbornly fought, even by some professed friends of arbitration? The answer is that some of the senators feared that England would insist on arbitrating the Panama tolls dispute, or Japan the land dispute or the immigration question.

As a matter of fact amendments were proposed and pressed in the Senate to exempt explicitly from arbitration under the treaties tolls, immigration, school policy and the Monroe doctrine. These amendments, had they been adopted, would have led to the rejection of the treaties by the other contracting parties. The specific and additional exceptions would have been profoundly offensive to England and Japan. The Senate was made to see this, and the amendments were decisively voted down. Yet it is the opinion of all that the issues referred to, with the exception of Panama tolls, are not arbitrable under the treaties, since the general exceptions fully cover them.

The ratification of the treaties, after long and vexatious delay, was welcome to the administration and the friends of peace generally. It cannot fail to restore the prestige of our diplomacy, which, according to all accounts, has suffered badly. In the grave words of Senator Lodge, the United States has seemed to drift into the position of "an outlaw among the nations." Its good faith has been impugned, its honesty assailed, its professions ridiculed. It has been charged with treaty-breaking and narrow selfishness, as well as with hypocrisy. What has the nation done to deserve such accusations? What has caused the loss of prestige? Not one cause, but several. The Panama revolt, the treatment of Colombia, the passport controversy with Russia, the free toll provision in the canal act—these are some of the causes. Where we are right, loss of prestige matters little or nothing. But where a nation is wrong, when it loses prestige because of poor, partisan, demagogical politics, it cannot too vigorously place itself in the right position, repudiating the cheap and insincere politicians who never shrink from

exciting prejudice and passion in dealing with delicate international questions. In our Senate, fortunately, such tactics received a signal rebuke, Republicans of eminence joining the Democrats in the effort to vindicate the national honor and prevent national trouble and discredit.

♦♦

A joint committee of the Junior League and the Public Education Association was organized for the purpose of studying the actual situation in New York City of children leaving school to go to work, in the hope of determining what vocational guidance should mean to the public schools of the city. The method was to examine intensively a small group of children in different school districts, and to relate the results closely to the larger group—the 19,000 children who took out employment certificates in Manhattan in 1911. The investigators studied the reasons for leaving school, and found them much more complicated than is usually imagined. In the first place they found that "economic pressure" accounted for but 30 per cent of those leaving school to go to work. The others left for a variety of reasons, of which apathy on the part of the parents was the most conspicuous. Some children felt too big for school; many passively took it for granted that 14 was the appropriate age to leave; "more of them suddenly wanted to work, they wanted the activity of it, the responsibility of it; they felt the approach of maturity, and wanted to earn money and begin to take part in the real life of the world."

♦♦

Unemployment as a National Problem

The situation as regards unemployment this winter has been bad, if not alarming. New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and other big cities have had an unusual number of unemployed. Charity, official and private, has been overtaxed. Social workers have been oppressed and depressed by their sense of helplessness in the face of so grave an evil. Various local attempts to provide relief or employment have proved sadly inadequate. There has been much discussion, and many bodies have been created to wrestle with the problem, but no solution is in sight.

Of course, there are bad years and good years, but even in good years winter brings much unemployment. Seasonal trade, the weather, the suspension of certain industries, stock taking—these and other factors account for idleness. What can be done to mitigate the hardships of the unemployed, to remove the causes of their idleness?

It has at last been realized that the problem is a national one. And this in more senses than one. It is national because almost every section has its idle and destitute, but it is national in that any local remedy only aggravates the evil. New York complains that its unemployed are not really New Yorkers, and that 30 or 40 per cent of them are strangers who invade it in search

of aid or work. Chicago makes the same complaint, and so does St. Louis. If, then, one city announces by word or deed that it means to do something exceptionally fine or substantial for the unemployed, it is sure to get more unemployed than it reckons with; they will flock thereto from many towns and smaller cities. Finally, what can a given community do in the premises? The more it inquires into the subject the more necessary it finds the co-operation of other communities to be.

Some have established employment agencies; some have provided temporary work; some have done both; in others little has been done save in the way of increased charitable relief—the least satisfactory of all remedies. The question arises whether much more could not be done if the problem were treated nationally. The federal industrial commission, which has been at work since last fall, has decided to take up the question for serious and scientific study. It will seek guidance at home and abroad. It will study European methods and ideas, including insurance against unemployment, which, as readers may recall, is a remedy that has been partially applied in Germany and England. One of the members of the commission, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, is reported as follows in an interview:

"A simple illustration of what we mean to do is the step taken by many large coal dealers of establishing an ice business in the summer, so that their men are provided with employment throughout the whole twelve months. Many practical methods suggest themselves. In New York some of the manufacturers have already made progress toward continuous, all-the-year-round operation, where before their plants were idle during certain months. The commission will endeavor to determine how many of the large industries that now lay off thousands of men each year at certain seasons could, perhaps, co-operate to bring about approximately continuous operation; so that the time will come when it will no longer be necessary to employ many men for only a part of the year.

"There will always remain industries, such as agriculture, lumbering, and construction work in which thousands of men must be laid off each winter. The task of learning where these laborers can be employed during the winter season, and of distributing this information, is one that a Federal bureau might well undertake."

These are practical suggestions, in the carrying out of which employers will doubtless cheerfully co-operate with local and national authorities. Inter-state and even inter-sectional labor exchanges would also be preventive of idle-

ness, for there may be work in the South when in the East and North thousands vainly hunt jobs. A chain of efficient employment agencies conducted by states and the federal government would not only place men, but would prevent the exploitation of them by private agencies of the shark type. The question of transportation would have to receive attention, as it has in England. In short, much that now seems almost impossible may be found feasible and not too costly when the problem of employment is treated as a national one or, at least, an inter-state and inter-sectional one. The present season, by no means the worst in our history, has materially advanced the proper discussion of this serious problem—another sign that society is really progressing and doing something along constructive and scientific reform lines.

♦♦

The homecraft course of the Wadleigh High School, New York City, is intended for girls whose interest is in homemaking rather than in advanced literary or scientific study. Graduates are not expected to enter college except for the purpose of specializing along homecraft lines. The course, however, meets the conditions of admittance to the Columbia University School of Practical and Household Arts, if electives are selected with that end in view. All students who expect to stay in school only two years or less are advised to take this course rather than the general course. It is stated that the choice of electives is such that the most needed subjects may be taken at the outset and that if the pupil leaves at the end of one, three, or five terms, her course will have been both educational and practical, and complete in proportion to the length of her stay.

♦♦

The Panama Toll Controversy Again

The free toll feature of the canal act has been discussed at length in these pages. On the principles of the question there is in truth little to add, but the dispute is now "raging" in the press and on the stump, and some aspects of it may profitably be considered again. The President is expected to win this fight as he has won others. He has stated flatly that he is "out for repeal" of the free toll provision, but he has been conferring with members of Congress and endeavoring to convert doubters and opponents. Some of these are undoubtedly sincere, but their arguments are strangely superficial and fallacious. Prejudice against England lurks in some and vague opposition to "the railroads" inspires others. Here, for example, is the argument of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, an able and generally progressive man. On the free toll question he openly opposes the President and impartial sentiment, his grounds being these:

"It seems to me that the time has come when we ought to take a firm stand with Great Britain as we have taken with Japan and insist upon our right to control our international affairs in whatsoever manner we see fit. If we have to fight to maintain our rights we might as well do it now as to yield to the demands of every foreign power and practically fetter the commerce between the United States and every quarter of the globe.

"I believe in peace, but it ought not be purchased at the expense of national integrity and honor. A law which was enacted at the demand of business interests of the whole country ought not to be disturbed by the protest of Great Britain or any other power.

"It is my opinion that the demand for the repeal of that portion of the Panama Canal act granting free tolls to coastwise vessels is inspired, in the first instance, by the Canadian Pacific Railroads and this in turn by the trans-continental railroads of this country. These latter roads have always opposed the construction of a canal. Their emissaries were in Washington to oppose the passage of the Panama Canal act and having failed in that they are now resorting to the field of diplomacy, ready if need be, to plunge the country into a bloody war to accomplish their purpose."

As a matter of fact, not one of these statements is well-founded. The free toll provision was never demanded by the business interests of the whole country. Where powerful business bodies have spoken, they have spoken against it. As was noted here at the time, the New York Chamber of Commerce, after a full discussion, adopted a resolution demanding the repeal of the coastwise shipping exemption. A petition signed by scholars, eminent lawyers, writers and editors urged repeal on Congress. The majority of the newspapers are for repeal. Senator Chamberlain is curiously misinformed as to the sentiment of the country.

As to the merits of the question, the President is overwhelmingly indorsed in his view that the free toll provision is a blunder economically and a blunder diplomatically speaking. It is a mere subsidy under a thin disguise, and a subsidy to entrenched legal monopoly. It would not confer any benefit on the public, while it would add another burden to those already carried by the taxpayers. It may be noted in passing that Col. Goethals, the chief builder of the canal, declares that he has always been opposed to the free toll provision for business and fiscal reasons.

Diplomatically the exemption of coastwise ships is a blunder because all Europe and many thoughtful Americans regard it as a clear vio-

lation of the canal treaty with England. Diplomats like Mr. Choate and Mr. Henry White ex-ambassadors, have so stated publicly. The country is charged with trickery and bad faith, and the charge would stick. Even if the issue were debatable, the President is on firm moral and political ground when he says that he does not propose to quibble and debate treaty issues just for the sake of scoring controversial victories. National honor and dignity require the faithful and strict redemption of all treaty pledges. National prestige, as has already been pointed out, imposes the same demand. Thus the case for the repeal of the free tolls provision is complete.

If, however, there are persons who believe in subsidizing coastwise shipping, let them come forward and advocate direct payment of subsidies. The burden of proof would then be properly thrown on them, and they would have to rely on facts and figures rather than on glittering generalities.



600 Methodist preachers, from every section of the United States, considered recently in New York the advisability of installing motion picture machines in their churches. An exhibition of the five-reel photoplay, "From Manger to the Cross," was shown them at the Methodist Headquarters on Fifth Avenue. "In my own church," said one of the clergymen, "I have found motion pictures of great value."



Institutions in which journalism is now taught are: Beloit College, University of California, University of Colorado, Columbia University, De Pauw University, Iowa State College, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, University of Kansas, University of Kentucky, University of Louisiana, University of Maine, Marquette University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, University of Michigan, University of Missouri, University of Nebraska, University of North Carolina, University of North Dakota, Notre Dame University, Ohio State University, University of Oklahoma, University of Oregon, University of Pittsburgh, University of South Dakota, University of Utah, University of Washington, University of Wisconsin, New York University, and the University of South Carolina.



Women students in American colleges and universities will have a chance to reveal their sentiments on "International Peace." The Lake Mohonk Conference offers two prizes of \$200 and \$100, respectively, for the best essays on the subject by undergraduate women students in American colleges. For men students there is a prize of \$100 for an essay on "International Arbitration."



Accidents in Industry and Their Cost

Industry, it has been said, has its victims and losses as well as war. More men and women are maimed, injured and killed every year at their ordinary occupations than one ordinarily imagines or supposes. The actual figures would

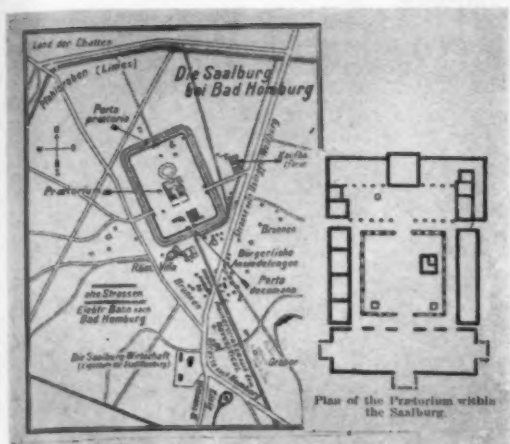
shock humanity more than those of sanguinary battles do if they were presented dramatically.

The Prudential Insurance Company has made estimates based on calculations which affect 68,000,000 lives and on all available information regarding accidents. How many persons were killed last year in industrial accidents? Here is the Prudential table:

	Number Employed	Fatal Acci- dents
Agricultural pursuits	12,000,000	4,200
Building and construction	1,500,000	1,875
Coal mining	750,000	2,625
Draymen, teamsters, etc.	686,000	686
Electricians (light and power)	68,000	153
Fisheries	150,000	450
Lumber industry	531,000	790
Manufacturing (general)	7,277,000	1,819
Metal mining	170,000	680
Navigation	150,000	450
U. S. Navy	62,000	115
Quarrying	150,000	255
Railroad employes	1,750,000	4,200
U. S. army	73,000	109
Street railway employes	320,000	320
Telephone and telegraph (including linemen)	245,000	123
Watchmen, policemen, firemen	200,000	150
All other occupied males	4,678,000	3,508
Total males	30,760,000	22,515
All occupied females	7,200,000	540
Grand total	37,960,000	23,055

The number of serious injuries, causing more or less prolonged absence from work, and consequent economic loss to the community, is estimated at 300,000 annually. The moral and social effects of sickness and suffering caused by non-fatal accidents are also to be considered in discussing the "cost" of industrial accidents generally.

The time has certainly come when civilized society must wrestle with the problem. Many accidents are preventable; fatigue, carelessness in installing machinery, false economy, inadequate supervision cause a great many accidents. As to the non-preventable kinds, justice and social economy alike enjoin a system of insurance and compensation that shall place the charge of accidents on industry or society rather than on the working masses. These are the solutions that are actually being worked out in progressive states.



Plan of the Roman Camp at Saalburg



One of the Camp Gates

LATIN LIFE EXHIBIT AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Euphrosine Hazelton

IT has been the good fortune of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, to come into possession of a collection of models of the Roman camp at Saalburg, Germany, and of reproductions of the armor, tools, implements, articles of dress and many other objects found during excavations. The collection is of rare interest owing to the fact that it is a unique model of the art of Roman fortification and that at the same time it affords the means for a thorough study of ancient Roman industry in Germany.

The Saalburg was one of the chain of fortified camps which the Romans built along the entire line of fortifications forming the boundary between Romanized and southern Germany and the still barbarous tribes of the north. This fortress, five miles from Hamburg, had been used for two centuries as a quarry for building materials. Since 1870, however, excavations have been going on under competent directors.

The ancient line of fortification extended from Nieheim on the Danube to Hoenningen on the Rhine, a distance of 336 miles, and is traceable throughout its entire length. The peasants used to call it the Taufelsmauer (devil's wall). The beginnings of this frontier line go back to the campaigns of Drusus in the time of Augustus, but the completed fortification dates from about 139 A. D. in the reign of Antoninus Pius. It consisted of two sections. The first or

Rhaetian section, built of masonry, extended westward 108 miles. The second section, the "Limes" of upper Germany from Lorch to Hoenningen, was 228 miles long.

This latter section, to whose line of fortifications the Saalburg belonged, consisted of a trench and an earthen rampart. Directly behind the Limes, nine miles apart, were the large fortified camps of the type of the Saalburg. Between each two of the larger camps there was placed a minor camp or fort.

Unlike the wall of Hadrian in Britain, the Limes cannot in itself have been built entirely with a view to military defense. The real defensive strength was centered in the fortified camps and the small forts. The trench and rampart would not present a serious obstacle to the passage of a company of foot soldiers, or a sufficient defense for a small force of soldiers behind it, though it would be an impassable barrier for a baggage team. Its purpose seems to have been to furnish a visible boundary that was always in view of the watch-towers a half mile apart, whose sentries could report to the fortified camps the fact that any marauding parties had crossed it, and partly to check smuggling by making it necessary for laden wagons in crossing the frontier to take the main roads, on which provision had been made for the collection of customs on foreign goods.

The Saalburg Castellum may be taken

as a type of all the larger fortified camps. This outpost of the Roman Empire was situated about five miles north of Hamburg on the Taunus range. It lay about 200 yards behind the Limes and its dimensions were 500x750 feet. Though constructed on the plan of a regular Roman camp, it combines with this plan the strength of a fortress. The fortification consisted of a wall of stone, six feet thick and twelve feet in height.

The interior of the Saalburg is an almost level rectangular space which slopes gently towards the north and in the center of which is the Praetorium, a two-story building of stone in the position where the tent of the commander was placed in a flying Roman camp.

About the Castellum itself had gathered in time of peace a population consisting of settlers and tradespeople, who found it profitable to deal with the garrison. In time this settlement came to have the proportions of a small town. Among the buildings excavated are a Roman villa (used perhaps by the commander in time of peace), a large market hall, and the foundations of a row of wine shops and restaurants. These buildings are of great interest as showing how the Romans adapted themselves to the climatic conditions of Germany, to which they were not accustomed. The method of heating is especially instructive. It is an extension of the system employed by the Romans in heating their baths.



Well



Watch Tower

The objects found in the excavations of this settlement, and more particularly in the wells, are very numerous, and more interesting than those discovered in the camp itself. These wells were many in number, and in the course of time became receptacles for all sorts of things that were accidentally dropped into them. The mineral properties of the water have helped to preserve these objects, even though they were made of such perishable material as wood, leather or cloth.

The thousand and one articles found in the wells range all the way from coins to old shoes, and comprise almost all the utensils, tools, implements, and articles of dress in use among the Romans on the frontier. They are a valuable addition to our knowledge of Roman frontier civilization. Many coins have been dug up—about 2,500—dating from 30 B. C. to 270 A. D. Shoes for mules and oxen were not uncommon. Spurs were cleverly made as the shank did not point straight from the heel but curved somewhat outward. There was thus no danger of the rider accidentally striking his horse, for he had to turn his toes out and bring his heels well in to spur him. In this implement the Romans were ahead of any other people.

Under the patronage of Emperor William the camp is being reconstructed in its entirety, partly from a study of the existing ruins, and partly from a study of the other fortresses along the Limes, which have the same plan. The Praetorium, which has also been reconstructed, is used as a museum. To

give the visitor a better idea of the original appearance of the objects when new, a set of reproductions was made to be placed in the museum beside the originals. It is this set which was exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition and which, through the generosity of two Americans, Washington University has secured.

The collection includes a complete set of photographs of the ruins: models of the camp, the Praetorium, the gates, the watch-towers on the Limes, and of the heating system of the villa; a set of reproductions of the articles found there—tools, implements, utensils, armor, dress, and ornaments, and other small objects—together with numerous photographs of the originals. The tables and cases are so made as to reproduce the effect of the furniture in vogue among the Romans of that day.

By means of this collection students of the classics will have a unique opportunity to see in concrete and picturesque form much of the outward setting of Roman life and also to gain an idea of the advancement of the Romans in many of the minor crafts.

Washington University welcomes all those engaged in the teaching or study of the literature and history of Rome who wish to examine this valuable collection.

Give me a nook
And a brook
And a book
And a noise
Of a distant
City to make me
Enjoy my riches.
Old Greek Proverb.

PROGRAM MAKING

Thomas Bailey Lovell*

A PROGRAM is defined as a course of action prepared or announced beforehand. The origin of the word sustains this definition and the ordinary use of it conforms to this meaning. An orderly arrangement of a course of thought or action is necessary, both in literary studies and in mechanical pursuits. The orderly course of action demands careful study, logical thinking, and a well defined plan in application.

Programs of literary or other subjects for study clubs of whatever name should present a successive development of the subject. Programs of unrelated subjects may be made for a season's study; but the suggestive power of thought and the pleasure of a finished product is lacking.

Careful analysis of a subject is necessary before making the program. In the twelve or more sessions of a study club during the year it is impossible to consider all phases of the subject, whether the subject be literary, biographical, historical, or modern or ancient art. But a careful, logical study of a well selected division of any of these subjects prepares the mind for greater self-activity.

Any literary club of twenty-one mem-

*President of the Chautauqua Educational Conference. Through his connection with many literary societies Mr. Lovell is a master of the art of program making.

hers would present such a variety of interests as to make it necessary for the program-maker to study the intellectual tendencies of the members and to discover the subject in which they would best succeed. In that case topics could be given intelligently to those more or less interested in that line of thought, or who have better means of studying the assigned subject.

A bibliography of books, magazines, papers, in the public library and the school library should be made, and a list of the books on the subject of study found in the homes of the members and their friends would be useful.

References in the program by page or chapter to illustrate paragraphs in the book might be very useful.

It would command the interest of the society if the complete outline of the program should be submitted to the society for suggestions, additions, and approval.

Topics suggestive of a study of the author, of his environment, of his times, of his education, of his early readings, of his home influences serve to make members interested in his productions. These topics could be assigned by the president or a committee, without placing them in the printed program.

The following is a sample of a program for the study of selections from American authors from 1783 to 1902. It is suitable for graduate Chautauqua Circles or for clubs.

Dates of the several sessions should be placed at the head of each evening's program. Music and a final half hour of recitation may serve as entertainment.

IRVING EVENING. Essay

At the home of some member.

Roll Call. Quotations from Washington Irving, 1783-1859.

Forethought. "There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire which beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity." Irving ("The Wife").

Reading. The author's account of himself. ("Sketch Book.")

Paper. "Washington Irving."

Discussion. By the club.

Review of Irving's "History of New York."

Reading. A selection from James Fenimore Cooper, 1789-1851.

BRYANT EVENING. Poetry

Roll Call. Quotations from William Cullen Bryant, 1794-1878.

Forethought.

"The rose that lives its little hour
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower."
Bryant ("Scene on the Banks of the Hudson").

Reading. "Robert of Lincoln."

Paper. "William Cullen Bryant."

Discussion. By the Club.

Review of "Thanatopsis."

Selection. "Marco Bozzaris." Fitz Greene Halleck. 1790-1867.

HAWTHORNE EVENING. Romance.

Roll Call. Quotations from Nathaniel Hawthorne. 1804-1864.

Forethought. "Many a man is wasting the summer afternoons in labor and anxiety, when he would be wiser to flee away to some shaded lake in the forest or wild and cool sea beach." Hawthorne.

Reading. Selected from the author studied.

Paper. "Nathaniel Hawthorne."

Remarks. By the Club.

Review. "The Marble Faun."

Selection from Nathaniel Parker Willis. 1806-1867.

LONGFELLOW EVENING. Poetry.

Roll Call. Quotation from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. 1807-1882.

Forethought.

"Come, read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt lay,
That shall soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day."

Longfellow ("The Day is Done").

Reading. "King Robert of Sicily."

Paper. "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow."

Review. The Story of "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

Selections from Henry Thoreau. 1817-1862.

WHITTIER EVENING. Poetry.

Roll Call. Quotations from John Greenleaf Whittier. 1807-1892.

Forethought.

"And in life, in dark, in light,
All are in God's care.
Sound the black abyss, pierce the deep night,
And he is there."

Whittier ("My Soul and I").

Reading. Amesbury (from the Union Signal, Feb. 5, 1903).

Paper. "John Greenleaf Whittier."

Remarks, inquiries, etc. By the Club.

Review. "Snow Bound."

Selection from Josiah Gilbert Holland, 1819-1891.

HOLMES EVENING. Poetry, Essay.

Roll Call. Quotations from Oliver Wendell Holmes. 1809-1894.

Forethought. "Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul!" Holmes ("The Chambered Nautilus").

Reading. Holmes on the Press ("Autocrat of the Breakfast Table").

Paper. "Oliver Wendell Holmes."

Review. "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

Selection from Bret Harte, 1839-1902.

EMERSON EVENING. Essay, Poetry.

Roll Call. Quotations from Essay on History or from Compensation. Ralph Waldo Emerson. 1809-1882.

Forethought.

"Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed hath lent;
All are needed by each one,
Nothing is fair or good alone."

Emerson ("Each and All").

Reading. "Each and All" and "Ode to Beauty."

Paper. "Ralph Waldo Emerson."

Remarks on his influence and position in American literature.

Review. Essay on "History."

Selection from Amos Bronson Alcott, 1799-1888.

POE EVENING. Poetry, Story.

Roll Call. Quotations from the poetry of Edgar Allan Poe. 1809-1849.

Forethought.

"Because I felt that, in the heavens above,
The angels, whispering to one another,
Can find among their burning terms of love
None so devotional as that of 'Mother.'"

Poe ("To My Mother").

Reading. "Annabel Lee."

Paper. "Edgar Allan Poe; His Poetic Talent, His Power of Analysis. Illustrations."

Discussion.

Review. "The Raven."

Reading. "The Bells."

Selection from Joseph Rodman Drake, 1795-1820.

LOWELL EVENING. Poetry, Dialect, Humor.

Roll Call. Quotations from "Biglow Papers." James Russell Lowell. 1819-1891.

Forethought.

"Not only around our infancy
Does heaven with all its splendor lie;
Daily, with souls that cringe and plot
We Sinais climb and know it not."

Lowell ("Sir Launfal").

Reading from the "Biglow Papers" or "The Vision of Sir Launfal."

Paper. "James Russell Lowell."

Review of the "Biglow Papers."

Selections from Walt Whitman, 1819-1892.

LANIER EVENING. Southern Poetry.

Roll Call. Quotations from Southern writers.

Forethought.

"When life is all love, 'tis love;
Aught else, 'tis naught."

Sidney Lanier. 1842-1881.

Reading. Extracts from "Hymns of the Marshes."

Paper. "Sidney Lanier and the Southern Poets."

Discussion.

Review of the "Centennial Meditation of Columbia."

Selections from Francis Richard Stockton, 1834-1902.

The last number in the above programs may be a reading from contemporary authors selected by the chosen member.

A study of the program will give each one a fair knowledge of American writers.

There are a large number of subjects which may profitably be studied through the proper arrangement of the program.

The following suggest themselves:

Electrical Development since 1870; A

Study of Transportation Growth; A Study of Local History; A Study of Browning or Tennyson or Longfellow or Whittier; The Origin, Growth, and Influence of Chautauqua; A program on Greek History, or Sculpture; A Study of Ten Leading Cathedrals of the World; A Study of the Hero-Myths of the British Race; A Study of the Myths and Stories of the Indian People of United States and Canada; Ten Evenings in the Study of South America; Wireless Telegraphy and Aeroplanes. Other subjects suitable to local conditions may be arranged by any group of anxious students. The C. L. S. C. Course may be profitably studied by a well developed program taken up by a company of people once a week at the homes of the members or in a parish house or a library assembly room.

WARREN E. MOSHER AND THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

S. J. Baird

THE scope of the Chautauqua Movement is far reaching. The chords it strikes vibrate widely and long.

In the early days of Chautauqua the writer, returning from four weeks spent beside the Lake, organized the first "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle" of his home city, Youngstown, Ohio. Prof. Smedly, Principal of the Youngstown Schools, Mr. Robert McCurdy, President of the First National Bank, and Mr. Warren E. Mosher affiliated with the movement.

Mr. Mosher was captivated with the Chautauqua spirit for his mind was receptive and his heart was pure. Both unfolded like a beautiful flower. He demonstrated the beautiful truth that to find happiness we must have uplift and we must feed the mind. Chautauqua studies sweetened his leisure, lightened his labor and developed his soul life. This fact inspired him to start a similar movement in the Catholic Church. He conceived the idea and furthered the execution of the founding of a Catholic monthly review for educated laymen; the organization and development of the "Reading Circle Union" and the institution of "The Catholic Summer School." Mr. Mosher was Secretary of the Catholic Summer School of America from its organization until his death. "The Champlain Educator" is still published

by the Mosher Publishing Company of New York.

Warren E. Mosher was born June 19, 1860 and died March 22, 1906. On the 12th day of August, 1908, a bronze Memorial Tablet was unveiled to his memory at Cliff Haven, New York. The tablet is the work of Mr. Caryl Coleman.



Warren E. Mosher

Mr. Mosher possessed a superior mind, a commanding intellect, and a charming personality. When Heaven vouchsafes to earth such a man it is not a temporary flame burning brightly for a moment and then giving place to returning darkness; rather is it a radiant light or a fervent heat powerful over the thought and life of the human mind. When it glimmers in decay and finally goes out in death, no night is there, but it leaves the world all light, all on fire from the potent contact with its own spirit.

A detailed comparison between the salaries of teachers of all ranks and the salaries of other municipal employes in Cincinnati, Denver, Atlanta and New Heaven shows that in all four of these cities the compensation of grade teachers is not only less than that of many groups of skilled manual workers, but also, in numerous cases, lower than that of common or unskilled labor. It is also noteworthy that the highest salaries obtainable in the school service beneath that of superintendent (e.g., by principals of high schools, supervisors, principals of larger schools, etc.) are much lower than the salaries paid to heads of departments and many of their subordinates in the city's service.

Art in Indiana

The John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis has a permanent collection of paintings which is richest in those by American artists. The Institute also shows not infrequently loan exhibitions from some of the large museums of the country. These frequently are richly varied, including antiquities, mediaeval craft work, and modern textiles.

The San Francisco Institute of Art

In the great fire of 1906 San Francisco lost the building of the Institute of Art and almost all of the collections housed in it. The new gathering is chiefly of modern work. Both Europe and America are represented.

Art and the Library

The gathering under one roof of books, pictures, and sculpture is a method of combining community interests which increase interest in proportion as it decreases expense.

The Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh is a shining example. The New York Public Library at 5th Avenue and 42d Street is another.

Jamestown, New York, does the same thing in the Prendergast Library.

In connection with the public library of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, the Athenaeum, is a small but valuable gallery of paintings. Most of the exhibit is by American artists. The chief picture is Bierstadt's "Domes of the Yosemite."

Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

Under one roof in Schenley Park is housed more than one art—music, painting, sculpture, literature. To "Classical Year" students there is a rich store of material in the galleries devoted to collections of casts of architecture, of sculpture and of bronze. The architectural casts include the work of various periods and of many countries, from Early Egyptian, dating about 4,000 B. C. to the Renaissance, 16th century A. D. The examples are arranged to give a chronological history of architecture.

In like manner the collection of sculptural casts is representative chronologically of the history of sculpture from the Egyptian period to the Roman period. The Greek material includes many of the most beautiful examples known.

The Naples Museum has an absorbingly interesting group of bronze casts of objects discovered during excavations made on the sites of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Carnegie Institution has casts made from these bronzes.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of Art and the Classics

DR. POWERS and
MR. HOWARD

June 16 Boston
June 25 Liverpool
June 26 Chester
June 27 Furness Ab'y
June 28 Grasmere
June 29 Melrose
June 30 Edinburgh
July 1 Edinburgh
July 2 Trossachs
July 3 Durham
July 4 York
July 5 Lincoln
July 6 Ely
July 7 Warwick
July 7 Kenilworth
July 8 Stratford
July 8 Oxford
July 9 London
July 10 London
July 11 London
July 12 London
July 13 London
July 14 Paris
July 15 Paris
July 16 Paris
July 17 Paris
July 18 Paris
July 19 Paris
July 20 Paris
July 21 Brussels
July 22 Antwerp
July 23 The Hague
July 24 Amsterdam
July 25 Cologne
July 26 The Rhine
July 26 Heidelberg
July 27 Interlaken
July 28 Bernese
Oberland
July 29 Lucerne
July 30 Milan
July 31 Venice
Aug. 1 Venice
Aug. 2 Venice
Aug. 3 Florence
Aug. 4 Florence
Aug. 5 Florence
Aug. 6 Florence
Aug. 7 Florence
Aug. 8 Florence
Aug. 9 Florence
Aug. 10 Rome
Aug. 11 Rome
Aug. 12 Rome
Aug. 13 Rome
Aug. 14 Rome
Aug. 15 Rome
Aug. 16 Rome
Aug. 17 Rome
Aug. 18 Naples
Aug. 19 Pompeii
Aug. 20 Capri
Aug. 21 Amalfi
Aug. 22 Brindisi
Aug. 23 Corfu
Aug. 24 Patras
Aug. 25 Athens
Aug. 26 Athens
Aug. 27 Athens
Aug. 28 Athens
Aug. 29 Athens
Aug. 30 Delphi
Aug. 31 Delphi
Sept. 1 Olympia
Sept. 2 Olympia
Sept. 3 Patras
Sept. 4 Palermo
Sept. 5 Naples
Sept. 7 Algiers
Sept. 16
Due New York



VIEW FROM THE THEATER AT DELPHI

Delphi is situated on the southern slopes of Mount Parnassus at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. The usual approach is from Itea on the Gulf of Corinth. This is only seven miles distant as the crow flies but the many windings of the road or the rugged nature of the more direct bridle path eat up the time until nearly three hours are required for the journey. The journey itself as well as the goal is well worth while. A pilgrimage to Apollo's Shrine will not soon be forgotten.

APOLLO'S ORACLE

Far back in the ancient ages when the world was very young, Father Zeus bestirred himself to discover the center of created things. His method was simplicity itself. He took two great eagles, his messengers, and sent them, one to the farthest east, and the other as far west. There they were to turn and fly with equal wing toward one another. The place over which they met was obviously the center, and that was Delphi. There they whirl and circle even yet to mark the spot.

Small wonder that a locality so situated and so marked should be sought of all. Many there were among both gods and men who strove for it. Even monsters came, but at last Apollo with his darting shafts overthrew the dragon, made his claim sure, and established his sanctuary.

Such are the tales that were told, with many a strange addition about mysterious vapors that threw the priestess into her trance, and about the wise responses which she gave to those who sought advice and comfort.

Perhaps, as they tell us now, there were no vapors of any sort, much less such as could work these wonders. It may be that there was no inner shrine where the priestess sat. It matters little; there have been other times and places where strange tales grew up to account for facts but dimly apprehended. There was

something at Delphi which through the years made men go there in faith, believing, and depart again filled with comfort and hope. It is not difficult to believe this, when seated in the ancient theater, with the valley of the Pleistos a thousand feet below, and the great towering crags of Parnassus above us and behind, or when we draw near to the cavernous cleft that rends the mountain wall, and bathe and drink, as pilgrims of old were wont to do, in the clear sparkling waters of the Castalian fount that issues from it.

The place engenders a feeling of awe even in twentieth century hearts. The road that creeps in about the base of the cliff explains much. It is an ancient trade route over which men came and went, pausing for rest and refreshment at the spring which with its setting spoke inevitably to the primitive mind or higher powers. Gradually a cult grew up. The attendant priests gathering information from the traveler from far and near, gave it out again to suppliants as the Light God's oracle.

And so indeed it was, whether or not there was a priestess and a tripod and mephitic fumes. Nor need we accuse the priesthood of hypocrisy. Do not honest men even now get rather confused sometimes as to the source whence an inspiration comes? The thing was there and for ages man was the better for it. The Greeks called it Apollo's Oracle.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of Music and Art

MR. HOWARD and
DR. POWERS

June 16 Boston
June 25 Liverpool
June 26 Chester
June 27 Furness Ab'y
June 28 Grasmere
June 29 Melrose
June 30 Edinburgh
July 1 Edinburgh
July 2 Trossachs
July 3 Durham
July 4 York
July 5 Lincoln
July 6 Ely
July 7 Warwick
July 7 Kenilworth
July 8 Stratford
July 8 Oxford
July 9 London
July 10 London
July 11 London
July 12 London
July 13 London
July 14 Paris
July 15 Paris
July 16 Paris
July 17 Paris
July 18 Paris
July 19 Paris
July 20 Paris
July 21 Brussels
July 22 Antwerp
July 23 The Hague
July 24 Amsterdam
July 25 Cologne
July 26 The Rhine
July 26 Heidelberg
July 27 Interlaken
July 28 Bernese
Oberland
July 29 Lucerne
July 30 Milan
July 31 Venice
Aug. 1 Venice
Aug. 2 Venice
Aug. 3 Belluno
Aug. 4 Pieve di Cadore
Aug. 5 Cortina
Aug. 6 Cortina
Aug. 7 Toblach
Aug. 8 Innsbruck
Aug. 9 Munich
Aug. 10 Munich
Aug. 11 Nuremberg
Aug. 12 Bayreuth
Aug. 13 Bayreuth
Aug. 14 Bayreuth
Aug. 15 Dresden
Aug. 16 Dresden
Aug. 17 Dresden
Aug. 18 Berlin
Aug. 19 Berlin
Aug. 20 Berlin
Aug. 21 Berlin
Aug. 22 Hamburg, sail
Sept. 1
Dues in New York
Other sailings from Boston:
June 26 To connect with party at Edinburgh
June 27 To connect with party at Stratford

Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour in 1914.

C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

The required reading in this magazine is on pages 547-550 inclusive.



The Progressive Circle, Brockton, Massachusetts

The Circle at Fairport, New York, celebrated Chautauqua Day with a program which included not only some of the suggestions offered in *The Chautauquan* but a group of "Chautauqua Reminiscences" and the singing of the "Rally Song of the Fairport C. L. S. C." to the tune of "Rally Round the Flag." One stanza runs:

All her loyal sons and daughters love
to walk in wisdom's way
Shouting the battle cry "Chautauqua."
Till the hills and valleys echo with our
Alma Mater's praise,
Shouting the battle cry "Chautauqua."

Chautauqua forever, o'er land and over
sea

Salute* we our brethren wherever they
may be,
While we rally for our Circle, again and
yet again,
Shouting the battle cry, "Chautauqua."

The circle at Leipsic, Ohio, held in November the exercises of the graduating class, seizing the opportunity of holding them while the class could have with it the inspiring presence of Miss Meddie O. Hamilton, C. L. S. C. Field Secretary.

*Chautauqua salute.

The exercises were reported fully in the local paper, and the class poem was much admired.

The Des Moines Chautauqua Union is co-operating with the Federation of Women's Clubs in the production of a play whose proceeds will be used to further good workers in the city.

Two Chautauqua groups flourish in Wilson, New York, and they and their friends gathered in force on Lincoln's birthday to meet and greet Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton, C. L. S. C. Field Secretary. Real Chautauqua enthusiasm greeted Miss Hamilton's delivery of her message.

The Improvement Club of Roswell, Idaho, is taking the Chautauqua Course as its literary work for the year. The members are all women—teachers and farmers' wives. The local library is proving itself of value.

A stranger in a Pennsylvania town writes that her membership in the Chautauqua circle has been of great help to her in making new acquaintances.

Members of the circle at Saltsburg,

Pennsylvania, are agreed that the weekly magazine and the questions in the back of the books are most advantageous to circle work.

Seaside Circle of Belfast, Maine, has enrolled one new member in the C. L. S. C. Class of 1917. There are two members who will graduate with the Class of 1914. The Circle is enjoying the weekly visits of *The Chautauquan*. Chautauqua Day, February 23, was duly celebrated.

The Laurel Circle, Branford, Connecticut, gives in response to roll call something different at each meeting. At one time it is Efficiencygrams from *The Chautauquan*, at another current events. What thus far has proven most interesting and helpful is when each member takes five unfamiliar words selected from the required reading since the preceding meeting and gives not only the pronunciation but definition and exact place in the reading where each word may be found.

On the evening of January 26th in New Haven five members of the Laurel Circle had the pleasure of hearing Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Phelps of Los Angeles (a brother of Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale College) in his lecture, "A Modern Wanderer in Classic Greece." "We were simply fascinated," writes the president of the Laurel Circle, "for in telling us of his personal experiences in Greece, he mentioned so many of the cities, and buildings or ruins that we have just been reading about in our 'Message of Greek Art.'"

The Progressive Circle of Brockton, Massachusetts, observed College Day on January 29.

The C. L. S. C. of Sedalia, Missouri, had a guest night in January.

The public library of Broken Bow, Nebraska, is the Mecca of all the Chautauquans who are preparing program numbers for circle meetings. Four social meetings during the year enliven the hard work.

At a recent meeting of the Chautauqua Alumni Circle of Urbana, Illinois, Mrs. Isabella M. Alden, the godmother of the Pansy Class of '87, read extracts from her latest book, "Four Mothers at Chautauqua."

TALK ABOUT BOOKS

AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF CHINA. Part II. By Herbert H. Gowen. Boston: Sherman, French and Company.

The second and concluding volume of Dr. Gowen's sketch of Chinese history covers the period from the Manchu conquest in 1644 to the establishment of the republic in 1912. This volume is, in a way, complete in itself, since its opening chapter summarizes the events previous to 1644. The traits of the first volume reappear in this one. Having set out to write an "outline history," the author is not to be diverted from his plan by the continual necessity of omitting and condensing. Only steady courage in this respect could have kept the bulk of his volumes down to its present modest limits. What one gets from them is mainly a record of the important public events of the various reigns; there is little space for presentation of economic, social, or other matters of value. But this is rather ground for praise than for disparagement. The title of the volumes fits their contents. They are excellent for the reader who wants a general idea of the political development of China. Besides, literature is by no means neglected. The author devotes to Chinese letters as much space as is consistent with his plan.

THE DIARY OF A MINISTER'S WIFE. By Anna E. S. Droke. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$1.25 net.

Anna E. S. Droke in *The Diary of a Minister's Wife* gives a rambling, pleasant tale of the life of a young Methodist preacher and his wife who begin at the very beginning of things—even the uncertain but not unusual prospect of not receiving the small salary promised. They pass through the experiences of a circuit charge in search of health, this regained an appointment to an important city church, then a long trip west in another health quest which results in a presiding eldership, and, finally a return east to a college presidency. From the opening of the "Diary" you have a real interest in the happenings of the minister's family, the "ups and downs" and the frequent readjustments which were as often humorous as otherwise. The author lets us into the secret that her husband said he was not "choosing a wife for the parish but for himself" and concludes the book with a little sermonizing herself which is worth passing on: "Your pastor and his family are just plain flesh-and-blood people, like yourself and all the world; the things that you need, they need also. . . Don't wait until they are worn out with heart-hunger and loneliness before you 'warm to them.' Try a little human sympathy now. . . Don't demand anything of his wife—you pay her no salary. Don't criticize his children—they are probably no worse than your own and those of your neighbor. There is no particular reason why they should be better." And to every one, the preacher's family perhaps first of all, she urges this life philosophy: "Be brave, be pa-

tient, be cheerful; but, above all—be cheerful."

SHORT PLAYS. By Mary MacMillan. Cincinnati: Stewart and Kidd Company. \$1.25.

This is an assortment of ten very clever and original plays having from one to four acts each. Most of them are in prose; but there is one in blank verse and one in rhyming verse, and two of them are part verse and part prose. Some have a modern and some a mediaeval setting; some are comic, some serious, and one, "The Shadowed Star," is a powerful tragedy. The plays have been written for amateur performers, and all but one have been presented—quite successfully, we should judge, for they can all be staged easily and effectively. The book will prove a valuable help to any one having on hand the preparation of an entertainment.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH. Book Two. By Franklin T. Baker and Ashley H. Thorndike. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents net.

"Everyday English," by Franklin T. Baker of Teachers' College, New York, and Ashley H. Thorndike of Columbia University, is a departure in school textbooks because of its unusual scope. It is essentially a recognition of the fact that all language is "primarily oral." Oral preparation must be the keystone for all written work.

Part One treats of sentences and words, including forms, structure, and idiomatic usages. Part Two is devoted to numerous lessons, alternately oral and written, developing all forms of written composition. The variety of subjects and modes of treatment ought to put new life into every class-room in which the book is used. The appendix contains besides other valuable material, a list of books for boys and girls of the seventh and eighth grades. The books would be equally valuable for first year work in some high schools.

CHILDREN'S OUTDOOR GAMES; CHILDREN'S INDOOR GAMES; CHILDREN'S PARTIES. By Gladys Beattie Crozier. New York: E. P. Dutton Company. Each 50 cents net.

Mothers and teachers and play-ground workers will be glad to make the acquaintance of these three meaty little volumes whose names describe their various purposes. Illustrations by the author add to the helpfulness as well as the interest and beauty of the books.

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR IN THE MODERN CITY. By Mary E. Richmond. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. 60 cents. The Good Neighbor by Mary E. Richmond is a valuable little volume dealing with the problems which surround our less fortunate brother and our responsible, intelligent, right-spirited relation to him. The Introduction, in which among other things discussed are service-altruism and income altruism, is

Chautauquan Service Department

This department is designed for the use of our subscribers. Among the many thousands who read these columns there are many who want what you would dispose of and vice versa. The rate is 2 1/2 cents per word in advance, minimum charge 50 cents; 10 per cent discount on six insertions and 20 per cent on twelve insertions.

TRAVEL

GO TO EUROPE AT OUR EXPENSE. A few tours to organizers of small parties. Write today for plans and programs. University Tours, Box A.A., Wilmington, Del.

TEACHERS' TOUR TO EUROPE \$35, including all expenses. Visiting England, France, Belgium, Holland, the Rhine, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Mediterranean route. Write for booklet. Ideal Tour, Findlay, Ohio.

WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN OVER 18, get Government Jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Parcel Post and Income Tax mean hundreds of post-office, railway mail and internal revenue appointments. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-68, Rochester, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN TO REMEMBER important facts through "Facts in Jingles" by the noted young author, Winifred Stoner, Jr. Price 25 cents. Leicester, Publisher, 3901 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEARN to be an artistic and beautiful singer at home by mail, at the exceedingly small cost of fifty cents per lesson. Address, Instructor, 1974 9th St., West Oakland, Cal.

TEACHERS' OPPORTUNITIES

TEACHERS—The State of Washington has nearly 2,600 school districts, employing over 8,000 teachers. The opening of the Panama Canal, and of Alaska, and the Panama Exposition should increase the population 40 per cent. Come to a growing state. Arrange for a position now. Our Teachers' Directory gives general information and list of over 2,400 school officers and clerks. Get our Directory and write them. Price \$1 postpaid. Pacific Directory Co., 629 Burke Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SPARE TIME—NO CANVASSING. Report information, news, names, etc., to us. We have established markets. Confidential. Particulars for stamp. "Nisco," Dept. Anq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

WE ASSIST IN PREPARING LECTURES, Addresses, Speeches, Essays, Club Papers, for club members and speakers. Materials gathered, programs arranged. Criticism and revision of manuscripts. Expert service. Authors Agency, 305 Fifth Ave., New York.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN HARMONY AND COMPOSITION under well-known Boston Organist and Teacher. Write for information. Raymond Robinson, 6 Newburg St., Boston, Mass.

MAKE MONEY WRITING MOTION PICTURE PLAYS. Pay \$10 to \$100 each. No literary experience necessary. Big demand. Send for free illustrated booklet. Tells how. American Authors Association, 207 Astor Theater Bldg., New York.

The MUSICIAN'S EUROPEAN PILGRIMAGE

Sixty-eight day tour leaving Boston, Tuesday, June 30th, 1914

AN UNEXCELLED EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE
MUSICIAN

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE WITHOUT A CROWD

For detailed itinerary address at once

MUSICIANS' PILGRIMAGE HEADQUARTERS

No. 31 Gainsborough St.

Boston, Massachusetts

CHAUTAUQUA BOOKS WANTED—We will pay 25 cents each and postage for good second-hand copies of the following Chautauqua books: Hochdoerfer's "German Literature;" Lavell's "Italian Cities;" Warren's "Ten Frenchmen of the Nineteenth Century;" Joy's "Men and Cities of Italy;" Lawson's "Ideals in Greek Literature." Send postpaid, thickly wrapped with bill, to Chautauqua Press, Chautauqua, New York.

CHAUTAUQUA - POST - CARDS

Artistic colored views of Amphitheater, Colonnade, Denominational Houses, Arcade, Hall of Philosophy, The Pier, Chautauqua Lake, etc., etc. A dozen of these Chautauqua Views makes a fine collection. 30c per dozen postpaid.

CHAUTAUQUA - BOOK - STORE

convincing and suggestive. In succession are taken up *The Child in the City*, *The Child at Work*, *The Adult Worker*, *The Tenant*, *The Man on the Street*, *The Family in Distress*, *The Invalid*, *The Contributor*, *The Church Member*. One of the many practical recommendations which Miss Richmond offers is that one should have at hand for ready reference the telephone and street number of the various local charity organizations—relief societies, visiting nurses, missions, settlements, state child labor committee, department of education, children's aid society, etc., which complement adequately the personal or friendly touch, which the author commends heartily but which usually can be followed up only in a small and very often unintelligent fashion. This "survey of charity on its neighborly side" as the author phrases it, should be familiar to every man and woman who has or wants to have the best good of his poorer neighbor at heart.

**THE TRUE THOUGHT OF THE HOME;
THE TRUE THOUGHT OF THE CHILD.**
By John Milton Scott. Minneapolis:
Nunc Licet Press. 25 cents each.
These two pamphlets discuss these im-

portant subjects with considerable spiritual sympathy mixed with good common sense. They make profitable reading for their suggestiveness rather than for their practical substance.

MY CHURCH. By Rev. Louis G. Hoeck. Minneapolis: Nunc Licet Press. 25 cents.

This is a frank presentation of the claims of the New Church as "the custodian" of the "True Christian Religion" which "is the last and highest revelation of the Lord to the world;" and of the New Churchman as one who may realize that "the still greater revelation of God in Christ in the New Church surpasses that of any other religion." If one cannot accept the author's conclusions he can at least admire his sincerity even if it is segmental.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE." By Robert O. Lawton. A Book of Five to Twenty Minute Essays. Boston: Sherman, French & Company. \$1.00 net.

These essays, or veritable sermons, are good reading and, because of their terseness, should be widely read. The author is a master of good English and possesses a vitality which puts this little book above the rank of merely prosaic moralizing which busy men will not read and in failing to read them do not miss anything worth while. The last chapter, on "John Keats, the Apostle of Beauty," is in many respects the best, for in it the author, who is a professor of English Literature, seems more at home and more authoritative. We also commend the chapters on "Largest Success" and "Service."

Charles Elbert Rhodes.

The price of *Foods and Household Management*, by Kinne and Cooley, published by The Macmillan Company and reviewed in the Talk about Books department of The Chautauquan for February 28, is \$1.10.

Personalia

Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, Director of Chautauqua Institution, lectured at the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University on the evening of March 2, reaching the hall through the great storm just in time to go on the platform. His subject was "William II, the German Emperor." The details of the work of this Institute are under the supervision of Mr. Milton Davies, formerly secretary to President George E. Vincent. Mr. Davies contributed a sketch of this new form of "University Social Service" to The Chautauquan of September 20, 1913. On February 19, Mr. Bestor lectured on "The New Patriotism" before the Ramsey Men's Club of Beaver, Pa. This club is a federation of the men's clubs of all the Protestant churches of Beaver.

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn of the Coburn Players, whose work has been seen several times at Chautauqua, New York, had the parts of Stark the Plume Hunter and of Fantasy in the Bird Masque, "Sanctuary," recently given in New York to promote interest in the conservation of wild life. The Masque was written by Percy Mackaye, incidental music was sung by Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, and the part of Ornis, the Bird Spirit, was taken by Miss Eleanor Wilson. Other participants were Ernest Harold Baynes, the naturalist, and Miss Fola LaFollette.

At a dinner in New York, complimentary to Miss Mary Read, Director of the School of Mothercraft, the speakers included Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Mrs. Martha Foote Crow and Miss Read. Mrs. Mabel S. C. Smith, assistant editor of The Chautauquan, was made secretary of the School of Mothercraft Auxiliary.

Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the Highways and Byways of this number.

1. *Review* of the Arbitration Treaty renewal situation.
2. *Report* on what our community is doing to remedy the unemployment evil.
3. *Debate.* "Resolved, That coastwise U. S. shipping should be exempt from paying tolls in passing through the Panama Canal."
4. *Quiz.* What preventive and remedial measures are taken in our state concerning accidents in industry?